FRANCE.

PARIS STILL DEFIANT.

The Bombardment of the City to Begin New Year's Day.

Bishops and Priests Hunted Down by the Prussians.

THE BATTLE OF THE VILLAGES.

Magnificent Bayonet Charge by the French Troops.

THE FRENCH SLEEP ON THE BATTLE FIELD

Formidable Expedition Preparing to Embark from Brest.

English Ships in the Seine Scuttled by the Germans.

The Expulsion of the Invaders from French Soil Resolved On.

THE BOMBARDMENT AT HAND.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Paris to be Bombarded on New Year's Day-Everything in Readiness.

LONDON, Dec. 27-Morning. I learn from private and reliable sources that the bombardment of three of the Paris ferts will begin on the first day of January. These forts are situated on the south side of the city. Everything is ready nd all the details arranged.

The attack and bombardment would have comenced sooner but for the considerations of the fes tival of Christmas entertained by the German soldiers. On the night of the New Year shells will be thrown into different parts of Paris for the purpose of establishing the range of the German guns, after which the bombardment will continue incessantly mpul the capitulation.

THE BESIEGED CAPITAL.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Later from Paris-The People Still Defiant-No Surrender-German Delusions Dispelled.

LONDON, Dec. 25, 1870. The New York HERALD correspondent at Paris, writing under date of December 19, says:-STILL DEFIANT.

The condition of the city is much better than could have been expected a month ago. The manner in which the inhabitants sustain themselves is marvellous. I should say, however, that as a rule the peo ple are paler and thinner than formerly, and seme spectable looking persons have been seen to beg In the streets. Nevertheless there is no talk of sur render, and the outcry for sorties is general. The nhabitants are determined to resist till the last grain of food is consumed.

GERMAN DELUSIONS DISPULLED

It is believed that the Germans have become so exasperated by the resistance of Paris that after the fall of the city they will make terrible reprisals. The eyes of the world are now fixed upon Paris. The Germans can no longer boast of that superiority over the French which they have enjoyed for months, and now that the heroism of the enemy has put an end to the delusion, they have become more rational, Berious and revengeful. Meanwhile the French outworks are now so far in advance of the city that you may shortly hear of the destruction of Ver-

French Loss in the Present Sorties-Confidence of the Inhabitants Still Undiminished. LONDON, Dec. 25, 1870.

Balloon advices from Paris to the 22d are at hand. There had been no more fighting. The French loss in the sortie of the 21st was reported at about 800. The confidence of the inhabitants is undiminished.

CLOSING UP THE SEINE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Euglish Vessels Scuttled in the Seine-Their Crews Robbed.

LONDON, Dec. 27-Morning. The Havre correspondent of the London Times forwards the following intelligence from that city under date of yesterday, which I transmit specially for the NEW YORK HERALD:-

The Prussians have scutted six English vessels at Duclair, a small town situated on the Seine, a few miles from Rouen. This was done for the purpose of impeding the navigation of the river. The crews were turned adrift to sleep on the ground after they had been robbed of their money and other property.

THE GERMANS AT ORLEANS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. French Reports of German Excesses in Orleans-Inhumanity and Sacrilege-Priests Ill-Treated-State of Affairs at Bordeaux.

LONDON, Dec. 25, 1870. I have received a despatch from the Bordeaux

correspondent of the New York Herald, dated December 21, from which I extract the following intelligence:-GERMAN EXCESSES IN ORLEANS. The newspapers here (Bordeaux) state that the

condition of the armies in the field is daily improving. Great excitement exists in Bordeaux in consequence of the conduct of the Germans at | Minister and my humble self. Orleans. Bishop Dupanloup has been subjected to the greatest indignities. It is reported that he has addressed a pastoral to the French clergy invoking the vengeance of Heaven on the "parbarians."

INHUMANITY AND SACRILEGE. It is stated that the Cathedral of Orleans was filled with thousands of French prisoners, who were left | blished."

without bread or fuel, while the Germans played the organ in derision of their sufferings. ILL-TREATMENT OF PRIESTS.

A priest, dressed in his clerical robes and wearing the badge of the International Aid Society for the Wounded, while attending a dying soldier had his head laid open by a sabre cut. Another clergyman was shot for refusing to give information relative to to the French army camped between St. Nandre and St. Regation and Dampierre.

ACTIVITY IN BORDRAUX.

ing the troops, and the best spirit prevails throughout the country. Men of all grades of society are ready to assist in the national defence.

THE BATTLE NEAR AMIENS.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. French Official Report-The Prussians Give Battle Between Daours and Contay-Brave Resistance of the French-A Grand Bayonet Charge-The Battle Field at Night Occu-

pied by the French. BORDEAUX, Dec. 25, 1870. General Faidherbe, commanding the Army of the North, reports as follows to the Minister of War:-The Prussians gave us battle on the 23d instant. We were well posted, between Daours and Coutay. Our troops fought admirably during the entire day.

VILLAGES TAKEN AND RETAKEN. Villages were taken and retaken. At five in the afternoon our success was complete. We drove the enemy before us with the bayonet. During the night the Prussians entered some villages in the vailey, but they did not try to attack our posi-

THE PRENCH SLEEP ON THE BATTLE PIRLD. Other reports say General Faidherbe was success ful on his right and left wings, and his army slept on the field of battle, but the result was indecisive. The next day, the enemy showing no disposition to renew the fight, General Faidherbe returned to

German Official Report of the Battle.

BERLIN, Dec. 25, 1870. King William telegraphs to the Queen that General Manteuffel won a victory on the 23d near Amiens, taking 1,000 prisoners, and commenced to pursue the French in the direction of Arras

THE BATTLE AT NUITS.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Fighting All Day-Orderly French Retreat-The New Levies Fighting Like Veteraus-Losses on Both Sides.

An account of the battle of the 18ta at Nuits from French sources says the force opposed to the Prussians numbered 19,000 men and had three batteries of artitlery. The combat lasted all day. At evening the French retreated in an orderly manner about a thousand vards.

THE NEW LEVIES FOUGHT LIKE VETERANS. The Prussians abandoned Nuits on the morning of the 19th, but subsequently returned and reoccupied the place. The French put their loss at 1,200 killed and wounded, and claim that the enemy lost

FRANCE AWAKENED.

some 5,000 men.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Bordeaux and the North in Communication Bourbaki Confident-On to Paris-An Expedition from Brest-The Organization of the New Levies Hastened-The Invaders Must Be Expelled.

Telegraphic communication between this city and the north of France has been restored.

WORD FROM BOURBAKI. General Bourbaki sends the government a favorable account of the army under his command. ON TO PARIS.

An official despatch from Le Mans, of December 24, announces that the Prussians have withdrawn from Nogent le Rotrou. Seventy-five thousand men passed through the town going in the direction of

A FORCE PROM BREST. A fleet of transports is preparing to leave Brest. with a considerable force, for an unknown destina

THE NEW LEVIES. The French government is hastening the organization of district camps for new levies.

THE INVADERS TO BE EXPELLED. The people of Lyons are confident that the invaders will be expelled from France

THE GERMAN ARMIES.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. The German Armies in France-Numbers and Location-Garrison Duty at Home.

LONDON, Dec. 25, 1870. The total effective force of the German armies

now in France is set down in round numbers at soc.coo, half of which is now before Paris. In addition to this number 100,000 men are reported on the sick list. It is estimated that 300,000 Germans have been killed or disabled since the beginning

is to be entrusted to volunteers who, by reason of being under or over age, or of having served their terms, are not liable to military service.

NIGHT RIDE WITH GAMBETTA.

A Train Stopped by the Uhlans-Subsequent Escape and Pursuit.

Visit to the Army of the Loire-On the Road-The Prussians Hold the Line-Gambetta's Resolve-Uhlans Ahead-Beating a Retreat-Fired On-Trying It Again-Bad News.

Tours. Dec. 5, 1870. I must hasten to send you a description of my vesterday's adventures, although the fatigue they have occasioned me makes me feel hardly capable of holding my pen. Yesterday morning I was sip ping my coffee and glancing at a pile of newspapers. with a boding sensation that, sooner or later, I should have to read them, when a rapid foot, or, to speak more correctly, two rapid feet, ascended my stairs, and a knock came at my door.

AN EARLY VISITOR. "A letter," thought I, for the hour was almost too precoclous for a visitor. "Come in," and in walked, or rather bounced, a familiar spirit of mine, and also of M. Gambetta-an individual unknown to fame, but exceedingly useful, both to the exalted

"Why, Henri! I did not expect to see you arriving with this lark-like earliness."

"No, man cher, but I have great news for you, for the communication of which I shall expect you to be eternally grateful. We have just had a despatch from De Paladines saying he means, after all, to concentrate his troops on Orieans, and so Gambetta means to fly over to Orieans and see the deed accom-

"In about buil an hour."

"How ?" "By special train."

"My dear fellow, you must arrange me a place in

After a swarm of troubles as numerous and as tiresome as a swarm of gnats thi; arrangement was made, and I followed the Minister to the station. ON THE WAY.

We did not get into the same carriage with Gam-ostia, whom I observed at the station, looking flerce and talking a good deal. We felt very much excited about the end of our journey, as we could not but Great activity is displayed in Bordeaux in instruct- feet that it was a toss-up whether we found Prus-

signalled to stop at a small station we should other-wise have passed, and one of the officials was seen speaking to Gambetta at his carriage windows. Henri sprang out to hear what was going on. He presently came back, looking disturbed. pleasant," said he. "They report here that the Prussians are in possession of the line near Orleans, and that we shall not get there to-night."

"Pleasant," I remarked, but once more the train moved off. We went on very slowly, several times stopping and receiving reports of the presence of the Prussians maner up.

Suil cambetta persevered till the brief wintry day w s drawing to a close, and through the dull gray light and desolate cold landscape we pursued our way.

URLANS AREAD.

gray light and desolate cold landscape we purshed our way.

But now we approached the village of La Chapelle and suddenly came to a dead stop. What had happened? Out went our heads and up went our glasses; then we soon saw what was the matter. Unians were the matter. There, in advance of us, was a mass of gray and white—of horsos. "A detachment of Prussan cavalry," we excimined simultaneously. At the same moment came a flash—a crash. They were saluting us; were firing at the train. A moment afterwards a railway official sprang out and tore madly down to Gambetta's carriage. Ere he reached it the Minister's head appeared.

'ARCK TO BRAUGENCY.'

It is all right, "he shouted; "back to Beaugency," Plash, crash, went the rines once more. It seemed as if they must make a clean sweep of the train. The railway official stooped and looked scared, but in a moment he recovered himself, and ran towards the engine; one moment more and he sprang into a carriage and the retrograde movement began. It was time, for the horsemen were galloping towards us and we were favored with a fine "salvo shor" as we steamed off. "All right," repeated Henri, as we went on, "all right. If he calls that all right I wonder what he cauls all wrong."

BEATING A RETREAT.

On our return to Beaugency all the railway officials and several unofficial persons came rushing up to the train. I saw Gambetta alight. He was instantly surrounded by a small knot of the curious, to whom we immediately j-ined ourselves. "We were unable to proceed," said the Minister to all and sundry; "but my mind is relieved, my doubts are set at rest. Our countrymen are defending Orleans as becomes Frenchmen. At La Chapelle I heard distinctly the soand of the cannon from Orleans. I must now get a carriage and push on as quickly as possible to Econis; there I trust good news awaits me. Take courage, my friends. France shall yet be saved." So saying, he litted his hat to them, and we left the station and desocuded into the town. We went to the first hole, and he took a carriage,

PUSHING ON AGAIN.

By the time we were mounted the carriage was a good way ahead; but we pushed on after it. It was by this time very dark and very cold, and the roads were very slippery—in that uncomfortable state described by Dickens, when

There's frost upon the pathway and there's mud upon the

described by Dickens, when
There's frost upon the pathway and there's mud upon the
track,
And the ice it isn't water and the water isn't free,
And you couldn't say that anything is what it ought to be.
However, we went on. No news was to be picked
up through the villages that we passed. We stopped
and inquired at various amberges, where our sudden appearance seemed to occasion great autonishment. In one, where a man came out and recognized the Minister, there was a great rush of the
whole household and all the visitors to gaze upon
him. But there was no news, and I do not think
I was ever colder, crosser or hungrier in my life
than when we at last came to our halting and dining
place at Blois. I think Gambetta shared my fecilings,
he spoke so snappishly on the subject of food.
BAD NEWS,
Henri and I were trying to warm ourselves with
some very bad brandy over the coffee room fire—
Gambetta being up stairs in a private room—when
we were interrupted by the soft approach of an awestruck garçon, introducing a panting messenger,
sent on from the Prefecture with a despatch for the
Minister; he had left word there as he went by.
Henri carried the message up stairs. He remained
some time, then down he came.

"the said of the said; "it was a message from
Freycinet, that D'Aurelle had surrendered Orleans."

"Poor Gambetta! what does he say?"

"Swears like a trooper; says the General must be
brought before a court marthal; that has thrown

"Swears like a trooper; says the General must be brought before a court martial; that he has thrown away the best position, the finest opportunity in the world. Helt him breathing only wrath. But come along: he is off to the Prefecture, whence he will despatch his messages about the retreat of the

army."
Gambetta and his friends came down at the moment, his eyes gleaming and his looks menacing. "You have heard that an unnappy message has arrived," he said. I expressed my concern. "It is grievous," he said, "but the Army of the Loire is still there; the republic has yet 200,000 soldiers, well provided with the material of war. No one shall doubt—we will save the country yet." With that out he went and we followed. Till a late hour he was occupied despatching orders, and it was not till three o'clock in the morning that, jaded and half frozen, we welcomed the walls of Tours again.

BATTLE FIELD OF BEAUNE-LA-ROLANDE.

Campaigning With the Army of the Red Prince.

The Village of Beaune-la-Rolande-Bravery of the French-Not Believe in Defeat-No More Surrenders-Prussian Testimony of French Valor-The Germans Opposed to Fight-

PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES' HEADQUARTERS, PITHIVIERS, Dec. 2, 1870. Leaving Versailles three days ago amid a roar of artillery such as I had never heard before in the neighborhood of the beleagured city-in fact. I was told that the bombardment had actually commenced-I made the quickest route by way of Loniumeau and Etampes to this place. No obstacle to the journey was interposed by the Francs-tireurs, for the whole country is now scoured by cavalry and footmen in a zone of fifty miles south of Paris, in which we met very few soldiers, only ambulance and provision trains leading to the base on the rail way either at Lagny or Bar-le-Duc.

was made as rapidly as possible, in the expectation that a great battle could reasonably be regarded as imminent after the engagement between the Prince and General Paladines on the 28th uit. But on arriving here yesterday evening all was found quiet, and, after a hurried visit to headquarters, the only thing feasible in the way of news was to make a visit to

the viliage of BEAUNE-LA-ROLANDE, where the fight took place on the 2stn, and afterward to ride on down to the lines beyond. I had a letter of recommendation from Count Bernstoff, which, after much wandering in search, I took the opportunity to give to General Von Stiehle, the chief of staff of Prince Frederick and the directing head of this army. The general was very busy, but, on reading the letter gave me a most cordial reception and profered me the courtesies of his lines and quarters. On approaching Beaune the usual signs of a battle leld were visible; batteries parked or in position; camping grounds, debris of arms, cannon balls, clothing, uniform caps, helmets, dead horses, dead bodies, acc.

Scenes on the Battle Field.

Several poor Frenchmen of the line were sying stiff in the cold, with eyes wide opened up to heaven; their gatters, red pants and gray overcoats looked so familiar to sight that it could almost be imagined that they were only resting or sleeping on the ground. But they were quite dead, being in the same attitude in which they fell wounded or killed. Over a thousand were found among the dead and wounded, and of the latter the improvised hospitals in the village are filled. They are attended to by the Prussians and the doctors of the English ambulance, who have just arrived.

The Fighting

was in a measure for the possession of the little village of Beaune (a place of 400 or 300 inaabitants), and the inhabitants seem to have been rendered quite dumbfounded and despairing by the shower of shells and balls which was lately rained down over their heads. They wander about their houses and streets pale and agitated, not knowing what is to come to them next, and evidently expecting that the village will be burned over their heads yet. On the 28th the French army in great force attacked the advanced brigade of the Frussians, consisting, all told, of about 3,000 men. The latter took refuge in the village and were ordered to which, after much wandering in search, I took the

HOLD IT TO THE LAST MAN.

They immediately commenced hurriedly to loopole the nouses, throw up a few small breastworks and plie up planks and logs to connect the bits of stone walls together, and so obtain a cover for themselves. At about time o'clock in the morning the Frouch drove in the advanced posts and shoved right around in the spiemed open delys to the imme-diate left and right of the threatened garrison.

chate left and right of the threatened garrison. They came up very near in overpowering numbers, surrounding the place, and yet the Prussians replied to their assaults of shot and shell until The Prussian Corps came up on the ground to their relief, when, of course, Prince Frederick Charles had the better, and compehed the French to retreat to their starting point, after they had fought, however, most obstinately and bravely. They indicted considerable punishment on the Prussians, killing and wounding over one thousand (officially recognized), and taking one gun, after cutting up an entire battery—drivers and horses killed outright. A Prussian officer told me "we had to abandon this one gun to them; for, the battery being used up, we could not withdraw all the guns."

NOT KNOWING WHEN THEY ARE BEATEN.

The French lost about 2,000 prisoners, and 1,500 m killed and wounded; but no caunon or eagles were taken from them in this the second battle under the republic. The people nereabouts call it a downright French victory, and are anxiously looking for their

patriot army to come marching forward any fine day to their relief and to the relief of Paris. It was A CURIOUS SIGHT

o view this tiny village, with its one sharp steepie liting out in relief among the broad, beautiful piains urrounding; to see the dead bodies and debris trewed immediately around it and the Prussian batteries and soldiers swarming in the streets, with the market carts very much overtaxed by customers; with the uncontented inhabitants flitting about like sneaking ca's from door to door as if atraid some more shot and shell would pecuace upon them. A beautiful, but a cold day; a lovely country, a frightened and suffering people, a nauseous sight of dead borses, skinned cattle and dead men made up the picture of the battle field of Beaune-la-Rolande, a small affair, probably, but a forerunner of more horrible sights to come—a specimen of BARRAROUS, SENSELE-S WAR which all should see in reality to be made to clamor for its end. Reality it is time that the public opinion of every civilized country should cry out in the name of humanity that France has suffered enough, that enough soldiers on both sides have been outchered. What is very clear the spirit of the French people is higher, more determined and flercer. It rises daily, it would seem, just as it is paipable that their soldiers are fighting better and better as they increase in numbers and organization.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE FRENCH SOLDIERS.

Down here at Beaune they are said by the Prussians, and had to retire to their original morning positions; said that they were not routed nor drive the Prussians, and had to retire to their original morning positions; said that they were not routed nor drive to Orieans, that Orieans was not captured in consequence of the fight, shows plainly that

THE DAYS OF WORINTH AND SEDAN OR OF PANIC ARE OVER.

THE DAYS OF WORRTH AND SEDAN OR OF PANIC ARE OVER.

The French army stand to-day drawn up to the number of 150,000 men under General Paladines, within Chassepot range of the Prussian sentinels, who are only a mile or a mile and a half out of the fought for village.

The Prussians number over one hundred thousand regulars, having three full corps, besides ether detachments. However, they intend to stand on the defensive, wishing to wait for events at Paris, and net to risk anything so far from their base. Every day of delay is a gain to the French side; except that Paladines is expected, both by his own troops and by Trochu to come to the relief of Paris, and he can only get to the relief of the capital by running over the army of Prince Frederick.

"FRENCH HONOR."

Count Bismarck's Accusations Against French Military Honor.

National Reply on Behalf of the French-The Breaches of Parole Charged and Their Refutation-Appeal to King William from the "Calumnies" of the Premier.

(Translated for the New York Herath from th French Courrier (New York), Dec. 26.1 We are well accustomed to the insolence of M. de Bismarck; but he has crowned his former acts of impertinence by endeavoring officially to pollute the onor of France. He has sent to all representatives of Prussia abroad a circular, in which he tries to heap dishonor upon our officers and our govern-

of Prussia abroad a circular, in which he tries to heap dishonor upon our officers and our government. Unable to justify his own acts of perfidy and to ciude the odium heaped upon his head through pursuing with unexampled crueity an unreasonable and unmerciful war; unable to wash off the shame with which he soils his name in endeavoring to ruin and exterminate a country and a nation who only desire peace, he casts upon those whom he wishes to destroy the condemnation which he himself deserves, and seeks to justify his own infamy in caluminating those against whom he exercises it.

The Chancellor of the North German Confederation accuses several officers, and especially General Ducrot. of having escaped when prisoners under parole. He reproaches the French government with having upheld this breach of good faith in having given him a military command, and, finally, he declares it to be impossible to place any confidence in an army which has not protested against admitting a perjurer within its ranks, or in a government which has made itself his accomplice.

The whole of this declamation and defamation is founded upon faisehood. The conduct of General Ducrot has been both explained and justified. It is not true that he escaped from the Prussian lines while a prisoner on parole. Having refused to sign the capitulation of Sedan he simply engaged to go from that city to Pont-a-Mousson. This he did, lie gave himself up into the hands of the Prussian authorities, and it was not until after having thus entered into the common rights of all prisoners of war that he made his escape. The accusation named brought against General Ducrot by M. de Bismarck is but a repetition of that which has before received a victorious reply when brought forward for the first time.

Its only effect is to place another act of perfley to succeed the succeeding the perfley to general bucrot by M. de Bismarck is but a repetition of that which has before received a victorious reply when brought forward for the first time.

me. Its only effect is to place another act of perfidy to Its only effect is to place another act of perildy to M. de Bismarck's account, for perildy it surely is to reproduce an accusation when it is supposed that sufficient time has elapsed since its first appearance of history cannot be erased, and General Ducrot's noble protestation remains to us, as well as the meless noble reply of General Trochu, approving, in the highest terms, the conduct of his fellow officer.

"The German press," said General Ducrot, inspired no

highest terms, the conduct of his fellow officer.

"The German press," said General Ducort, inspired in
doubt by connectent authority, "accuses me of having mad
my escape while under parole: of having loot my hono; and
thus placed myself equado of the law, which would give the
enemy the right to have me shot in case of my again failing
into their hands. I care little for threats. To be shot by
Prussian balls upon the field of battle or otheries of a prisor
door the result would be the same. I should have in either
case the consolation of having fulfilled to the end my duty as
soldier and a citizen, and if I leave my children no other
inheritance I shall leave them a memory honored by al
worthy people, friends or enemies." orthy people, friends or enemies." The Governor of Paris replied:—

The Governor of Paris replied:—

My Dear General.—Your conduct, both before and after the oattie of Sedan, gives another proof of the energy and firmness which marked your career throughout. In the midst of a disaster which overcame the bravasi hearts you have refused to have any transaction with the enemy which could be construed with a treaty. You gave you parole to surrender yourself as prisoner of war at Post-a-Mousson and this was all. And there, having officially made yourself a prisoner, thus redeeming your parole, you conceived and executed, in the tace of great danger, a bold escape, by which you hoped to assist Paris without loss of time. Well does the enemy know the value of your help, and this, in truth, is the only cause of complaint that public opinion of Germany has against you. Be sure task he of the Prussian army, whose royal witness I am about to invoke by forwarding your letter to the King himself, will render you justice. For ourselves we do not even require your affirmations in order to give it you. Receive this assurance, although it is equally superfluous to you, from the oldest and most affectionate of your companions in arms.

GENERAL TROCHU, Governor of Paris.

GENERAL TROCHU, Governor of Paris. With M. de Bismarck's permission we conside General Trochu as good a judge as himself in mat ters of honor. The lacts, however, speak for them selves and leave no ground for discussion, and it self-evident that the Prussian Minister's circular s he whose word is undeserving of trust; it is from him that further guarantee than his signature mus

parely and simply an imposture and a calumny. It is he whose word is undeserving of trust; it is from him that further guarantee than his signature must be required in ail treaties and negotiations.

As we have already said M. de Bismarck has argued, up to the present time, that he could not treat with the government of the National Defence, as this government has no logal powers, and his present act of diplomacy has no other end but to add to this poor argument another more miserable yet; and with what object? In evider to justify war a loudrance through the pretext that there are no proper authorities with whom to make peace. But this caviling can deceive no one. That which renders peace impossible is neither the pretended irregularity of the government nor the pretended unworthiness of our officials, but because the conditions offered are such as cannot be accepted, and M. de Bismarck knows well that so long as he proposes to the French government an impossible submission, that is to say humiliation, dismemberment and runn, it is ridiculous to complain of the want of proper authorities to sanction his pretensions. In one sense he is right. Were it possible to find a government which would accept such a national abdication the treaty which would stipulate it would be forn into fragments by the nation. Let him offer France an honorable peace; let him show an honest wish for the end of hostilities, and accord us the respect due to our dignity and our lawful interests. He will then find with whom to negotiate. It will then be time to call meetings and to ask the wishes of the nation, and the nation will hasten to declare itself. But, till then, let him cease talking of negotiations and parading peaceful intentions, which are but snares and falsehoods. He wishes, no doubt, that we should ask or accept an armistice—and we, to, desire one—but the difference between him and ourselves is this; he requires impossible conditions, to accept which would be an act of dishonesty upon our part; while our conditions are such

prolong our resistance our fellow countrymen who have fallen into the hands of our enemies will be have fallen into the hands of our enemies will be subjected to all the rigors of captivity. And in order to excuse this horrible idea they endeave to degrade those whom they threaten to martyr. We cannot believe in this extreme barbarism. There is, how-ever, reason to fear that it may be more serious than

those whom they threaten to martyr. We cannot believe in this extreme barbarism. There is, however, reason to fear that it may be more serious than we at first supposed, for it is spoken of further in a despatch from Berlin.

We shall see whether they will dare to carry out this threat. And why should they not? Our peasants are forced at the point of the bayonet to labor upon the works for besteging our chies. This is almost as horrible as it would be to put prisoners to torture in order to intimidate their countrymea through deemd of, and outs for their sufferings.

EUROPE.

"No Place Like Home" for the King Elect of Spain.

The Mount Cenis Tunnel and the Modern "De Profundis."

England Most Anxious to Pay the Alabama Claims.

FENIAN REDEMPTION AT CHRISTMAS.

The Loudon Times in Mourning Through a Melancholy Accident.

ITALY AND SPAIN.

The King Elect Spends His Christmus in Florence.

LONDON, Dec. 25, 1870. Prince Amadeus, of Italy. King elect of Spain, was to leave Florence for Madrid at eleven o'clock this morning; but despatches sent thence as late as half-past four this afternoon make no mention of his

The Mount Cenis Tunnel-The Work at Point of Completion.

LONDON, Dec. 26, 1870. The working parties in the opposite headings of the Mount Cenis tunnel are within hearing distance of each other. Greetings and hurrahs were exchanged through the dividing wall of rock for the first time at a quarter past four o'clock Christmas

ENGLAND.

Auxious to Pay the Alabama Claims-Fenial Liberation-Sad Accident by Drowning-A Mail from the Antipodes.

LONDON, Dec. 26, 1870. The Pall Mall Gazette is anxious that "Americans should know that England is heartily tired of the Alabama controversy, and is ready to pay any impartial money award if an adjustment can be confined thereto."

The Fenian convicts were discharged from Port land prison on Friday last. John Walter, Jr., son of the chief editor of the

London Times, broke through the ice while skating and was drowned. The colonists of New Zealand are dissatisfied at the delay of the mais sent via California.

THE DISASTER TO THE ARIES.

The Steamer Aries Runs Aground Near the Delaware Capes-The First Officer and Four Men Lost While Sounding-Arrival of the Steamer at Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26, 1870.

The steamship Aries arrived at this port at four

o'clock this morning, safe and sound. A HERALD reporter boarded her and received the following statement from Captain Wylie:-We were coming up the coast on the morning of December 23, tracking the beach, same as we always do, when we got caught inside Hereford bar. This occurred at seven o'clock A. M. At ten o'clock A. M., Jephtha Sears, first mate, and four colored deck hands, Enoch Jones, Robert Currie, William Carty and Charles Hall, were sent out to make soundings. They returned in about an hour, When within a boat's length of the ship one of the men cramped his oar and the boat upset. Sears. Carty and Currie were washed away and lost. Captain Wylie, second mate, chief engineer and pilot manned a second boat and went to their assist-

ance. They were rescued, but died in one hour in excessive cold. The second boat was carried o .. to sea and was rescued by the pilot boat Weldon, of Cape May. Jones and Hall were taken to Cape Ma and buried. It was impossible to save them, although a surgeon from Cape May came in the pilot boat. Carty's and Currie's bodies were washed ashore. Sears' body was not recovered. Sears leaves a wife and child at Cape Cod. The negroes were natives of Delaware and Pennsylvania.

was she at all damaged. The HERALD reporter asked the Captain why he run inside the lightship? The Captain laid it to vapor. The reporter suggested that the compass needle might have varied. The Captain positively declined to say whether it had, but said he was going on the same course as he always had. He tatimated that the needle did vary, but as it was indicative of carelessness on his part he would not admit it point blank.

GEORGIA.

Senator Cameron Looking After the Atlanta and Chattanooga Railroad-The Senatoria

Complication. Atlanta papers of the 22d announce the arrival of Secretary Delano and Senator Cameron. A private letter says:-Their business is with reference to the Atlanta and Chattanooga Railroad, which is 126 miles in length, the Legislature of Georgia at the last session having passed a bill to lease this road

miles in length, the Lepsiature of Georgia at the nast session naving passed a bill to lease this road for twenty years.

Although not less than seven United States Senators have, from time to time, been elected by the respective Legislatures of that State, the Legislature to assemble on the first Monday in January will elect another Senator for the vacancy which will occur on the 3d of March next. Thus the United States Senate will then, as now, have seven persons from whom to select two to represent Georgia in that body for the short term.

The Steamship Roman Damaged by Fire. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26, 1870. The steamship Roman, of the Boston line, which arrived this afternoon, caught fire in some bedding in the forecastle and was damaged about nine hun dred dollars. She now lies alongside the steamer Aries, at Pine street wharf.

FIRE IN POUGBKEEPSIE.

'POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1870. A fire broke out in Connor's saloon, on Main street, this evening, and before the flames were suppressed the following stores were burned:-E. R. Pease, boots and shoes; Schwartz, clothier; Lambert, cigars; Van Wyck, hats and caps; Myers photograph; Melrose, fancy goods; Farnum, drugs; Wilson, books and stationery; Hyde, snoes. These stores were all on Main street. On Garden street the stores of the following named persons were burned:—Kimball, engraver; Hyatt, umbrelias; also another engraving establishment. The contents were nearly all saved of Farnum's drug store, Wil-son's book store and Hyde's shoe store. The loss cannot be ascertained to-night.

MORE RAILROAD SPARKS.

A fire occurred last evening in the woods of the Potter Brothers, at Washington Heights, caused by a spark from a passing locomotive. The fire was fortunately extinguished before any considerable damage had been done.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

FRANKFORT BOURSE. FRANKFORT, Dec. 25. United tales five-twenty bonds closed Saturday at 94% for the issue

MAILS FOR EUROPE. The steamship Nevada will leave this port or

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at eight o'clock A. M. THE NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Europewill be ready at haif-past seven o'clock in the morn-

Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool,

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

THE RICHMOND CALAMITY.

The Burning of the Spottswood House-A Surviver's Account of the Disaster-Fearful Struggles for Life-A Woman Burned to Death.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1870. Mr. A. R. Leib, a special agent of the Tressury Department, was a guest at the Spottswood House, Richmond, at the time of the fire. He states that soon after two A. M. yesterday, while in bed in the was breaking kindling wood. He rose and looked out of the window, but saw nothing unusual. The noise continuing, however, he commenced dressing himself leisurely, as he intended to take the next the gas, and gis cing toward the window saw a light from the outside, which he soon discovered rectly under him. He then heard a woman whom he supposed to be the housekeeper, cry in wild alarm, "My God, the house is on fire !" to her to dress herself, and with the view of calming on her side, but that it was on his. He then proceeded to knock at all the doors in the third story. to awaken the occupants of the rooms and urge them to dress themselves quickly, as the house was Mr. Leib then descended to the second story.

where he found Mr. Shure knocking at the doors, waking the guests, who were soon all up and alive to their danger. The utmost alarm now naturally prevailed, and in the general eagerness to escape the passage way of the private entrance was in a short time crowded, and owing to the pressure the doors could not be opened until, by extraordinary force, the crowd was pushed back and room was made for that purpose. The housekeeper, Mrs. Kinnerly, was the second person who awoke that morning, but perished by being cut off by the flames, having delayed in order to look after her trunk. The man having it in his possession preceded her and barely got beyond her when the flames impeded her progress and the starrway iell. The fire, Mr. Lelb says, originated in the wine room, adjoining the dining room, in the second story. Mr. Luck, one of the proprietors of the hotel, was severely burned. He rushed through the flames for his tamity, who, however, at that time were safe, though this fact was unknown to him. Mr. Leib says that Messers. George and Andrews, of Syracuse, N. Y., and Mr. Shure, wife and child, reported missing, are all safe. Mr. Leib's wife was iost on the steamer Evening Star, off the coast of Florida, in a gaie on the 22d of February. prevailed, and in the general eagerness to escape

Spottswood House-Seven Others Still Miss-

RICHMOND, Dec. 26, 1870. John H. Holman, Jr., of Jackson, Tenn., is now known to have been burned at the Spottswood Hotel, making the eighth victim. Nathan Burastein, of Washington, turned up safe this morning. Wilcox, of Lynchburg, and Vaden, of Chesterfield, reported missing, have turned up safe. This leaves several sail missing of whose safety there is little

The James river is frozen over this morning ANOTHER GREAT FIRE IN VIRGINIA.

The Business Portion of Harrisonburg Destroyed-Loss \$100,000.

HARRISONBURG, Dec. 25, 1870. A very destructive fire occurred hern this morning, between four and five o'clock, which consumed a large number of the principal business houses in the town. The fire originated in Wall's store, and consumed a whole square before the sames were subdued. The following establishments were totally destroyed, with nearly all their contents:—The First National Bank, the semi-weekly Enterprisa office, Wall's liquor store, Kelley's workshop, Heler's injuor store, Smith's store and dwelling, Mrs. S. J. Codonan's dwelling, Maud A. Heller's dry goods stere, Tupton's clothing store; Messrs. Shibert & Long's clothing store; Wilman's barber shop, Switzer's clothing store. Andrew's livery stable, Wottman's book store. The American Hotel, on the opposite side of Main street, was considerably damaged; all the glass in the windows was broken by the intense heat. Mr. Switzer and son were badly hurt, but not seriously. The destruction of property will amount to \$190,000, half of which is not insured. consumed a whole square before the sames were

SUICIDE OF A WEALTHY JERSEYMAN.

Mr. Dunn, an old resident of Deckertown, N. J., committed suicide on Saturday evening by hanging minself. He was a weathy and highly respected citizen of the place, and his sudden self-destruction has caused considerable excitement in the neighborhood. He leaves a wife and one adult son, and was reputed worth about \$150,090. The cause of his suicide is unknown.

A — The Most Tasty and Graceful Holiday Hat is manufactured and sold by ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nas-sau street, for \$7.

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Now is the time to get bargains,
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A Holiday Gift of Real Value-One of Smith's American Organs.
By far the best made.
DEGRAY & ELLISON, Agents, 37 Union square. A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES. 261 Broadway, doro

A.-A.-Royal Havana Supplementary.— Determined by the drawings of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information, &c., address MoINTIRE, GREGORY & CO., 316 Canal street and 154 Chatham street. A.—Rheumntism.—It has been e-timated by an intelligent physician that at least 1,00,000 persons in the United States are afflicted with this most painful of all diseases. HUDNUTS RHEUMATIC REMEDY, if properly used, would core them all. It is warranted to cure in every case. Wholesale and retail at HUDNUT'S Pharmacy, Herald Building.

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Blenchins, Cleaning and Dycins.—Lord's offices, 224 Broadway, corner Twenty-first street; 423 Broomstreet, corner Broadway. Diamonds Bought and Sold.

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Dinmonds, Watches and Jewelry, seling at lowest prices. GEO. C. ALLEN, 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel. Electrical Treatment of all Appropriate disease at the Gaivano Faradic Institute. Baths combining the recent discoveries, &c. Call or send for circular. 162 East Thirty-fourth street, corner Third avenue.

Superior to all others in Dyspepsia and diseases of liver and kidneys. B. J. LEVY, Agent, No. 7 Hudson River Ratiroad depot, Varick street. Furs! Furs! Furs!
"The Fur that warms a monarch warmed a bear.
"Now is the Winter of our discontent
Made glorious Summer" by the Furs of KNOX.
[Shakspeare impre onarch warmed a bear."

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Fielday Gems.—Magnificent and Beautiful— Will all appear who use CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR—this elegant and misspensable tollet article; neglect not a day. You will appear charmingly bewitching through the Holidays. Sold by all druggests.

Mailed Free for 25 cents,—Or. Kalan's Lec-tures on Nervous Deblity: Marriage, its obligations and impediments, and discusses arising from imprindence, with cases from actual practice. Address Secretary Dr. Kalan's Museum, 745 Broadway, New York. Royal Havana Lottery, Supplementary.-

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